

large as those of *Crocodylus Hartti*, and are more tapering and more curved. They also differ widely in the striæ and lateral folds. These specimens may provisionally be referred to the genus *Thoracosaurus*, and, as the species is evidently new, it may be called *T. bahiensis*.

An interesting fossil, found by Prof. Hartt at Plantaforma station, is a fragment of a bone, evidently reptilian, but the exact affinities of which it is difficult to determine from this specimen alone. It resembles in some respects the extremity of an ulna, but, after a careful comparison, the writer is inclined to consider it the proximal end of a rib. It is much flattened at the articular extremity, and tapers gradually to the broken end, which is somewhat triangular in outline. Its length is about four inches, the transverse diameter of the perfect end two and a half inches—and of the other, one and a quarter inches. The larger extremity is divided into two articular facets lying oblique to each other, the smaller one being elevated about half an inch above the other, and covering rather more than a third of the entire terminal surface. In form and general proportions this specimen is not unlike the upper end of a right dorsal rib of some of the amphiœlian crocodiles, especially a rib in which the head and tubercle have so closely approached each other that their articular surfaces are nearly confluent. The size and other characters of the specimen, however, seem to exclude it from that order; and it probably belonged to a Dinosaurian reptile, possibly the same as a large vertebra from Montserrat, which Mr. Allport figured in his paper in pl. xvii., and which Prof. Owen suggested might prove to be allied to *Megalosaurus*.

The only other specimen in this collection that need be particularly mentioned here is a small flat bone, about two inches in length, with one articular extremity partially preserved. This appears to resemble most nearly the fibula of a tortoise, and probably should be referred to that group of reptiles. The other vertebrate remains from Brazil obtained by Prof. Hartt are, in general, of less interest, but will be fully described in his forthcoming work.

Yale College, April 5th, 1869.

LV.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Fishes discovered by the Marquis J. Doria.* By Dr. A. GÜNTHER.

THE Marquis J. Doria has sent to the British Museum specimens of fishes collected by him in Persia and Borneo. Several of the Bornean species have been described in this

Journal, 1868, vol. i. p. 264. I add here the descriptions of two others.

Upeneoides Dorix.

D. $8\frac{1}{8}$. A. 8. L. lat. 34.

The height of the body is contained thrice and three-fourths in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head thrice and two-fifths. Interorbital space flat, its width being equal to that of the orbit, which is two-thirds of the extent of the snout. Eye somewhat nearer to the end of the snout than to the gill-opening. Vomerine teeth forming a continuous angular band. The barbels do not reach to the angle of the præoperculum. The height of the spinous dorsal fin is three-fourths of that of the body. Tubes of the scales of the lateral line very simple, bi- or trifurcate. Pinkish, with a rather narrow yellow band from the eye to the upper part of the caudal fin. Spinous dorsal with traces of alternate blackish and whitish longitudinal bands.

Several examples, 4-5 inches long, from Bender Abassi, Persian Gulf.

Eleotris heterolepis.

D. $6\frac{1}{3}$. A. 11.

Scales ctenoid; numerous small scales are mixed with large ones, the smaller occupying chiefly the base of the larger. Head broad, depressed as in *Batrachus*, covered with minute scales; snout and cheeks with numerous short filaments and fringes. Eyes of minute size, the distance from each other being much greater than that from the end of the snout. Teeth in the jaws in a band, villiform; but there is an outer series of larger teeth in the upper jaw, and an outer and inner in the lower. Vomerine teeth none. None of the fin-rays produced into filaments. Caudal fin wedge-shaped, rather produced, shorter than the head; the upper and lower rudimentary caudal rays numerous, extending for some distance along the caudal peduncle. Blackish brown.

Sarawak. Seven inches long.

LVI.—*The Character of the Indigenous Icelandic Terrestrial Mammalian Fauna, with especial reference to Mr. Andrew Murray's representation of it in his 'Geographical Distribution of Mammals.'* By Prof. JAPETUS STEENSTRUP*.

THE geographical stamp presented by the animal inhabitants

* Translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. &c., from the 'Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Naturhistorisk Forening i Kjöbenhavn,' 1867, pp. 51-66.